

USAID Cooperative Agreement No. AID-367-A-14-00001



SINGHA DURBAR

*A television and radio drama, and outreach initiative to create possibilities for
a collaborative political culture in the public imagination.*

Third Quarter Progress Report 2015

Submitted by:

Search for Common Ground (Nepal)

Submitted to:

USAID Nepal

Reporting Period:

April 1, 2015 – June 30, 2015

Date of Submission:

July 15, 2015

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ACRONYMS

ACORAB: Association of Community Radio Broadcasters Nepal

CDO: Chief District Officer

DRR: Disaster Risk Reduction

DRM: Disaster Risk Management

DM&E: Design, Monitoring and Evaluation

GGSD: Gaun Gaun ma Singha Durbar

LDO: Local Development Officer

ODF: Open Defecation Free

SD: Singha Durbar

SP: Superintendent of Police

SIAS: Southasia Institute of Advanced Studies

SFCG: Search for Common Ground

ToR: Terms of Reference

USAID: United States Agency for International Development

USG: United States Government

UNDP: United Nations Development Program

VDC: Village Development Committee

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In January 2014, Search for Common Ground (SFCG) began implementing Singha Durbar¹, funded by the USAID, an initiative that aims at creating possibilities for a collaborative political culture in the Nepali public imagination.

The specific objectives of the project are:

1. To increase public knowledge of government functions at the local and national levels and foster constructive citizen-government engagement;
2. To foster dialogues at multiple levels to create a shared national vision for leadership and governance; and
3. To promote positive role models for leadership and governance through popular culture.

The initiative centers on the production and broadcast of 13-episodes of a political television (TV) drama series *Singha Durbar (SD)*; 52-episodes of radio drama *Gaun Gaun ma Singha Durbar (GGSD)*; and 26-episodes of radio drama *Sangor*. The radio and television programs are complemented by think tank events, policy papers, promotions and outreach events to catalyze dialogue among key stakeholders around governance, collaborative leadership, and policy issues.

This quarterly progress report summarizes the project activities and the progress achieved towards the objectives and outcomes in the third quarter of 2015. Following are the major achievements of the project in this quarter:

- SFCG produced and broadcast nine episodes of GGSD through 56 radio stations and two episodes of Sangor through 11 radio stations.
- 15 additional FM radio stations conducted live feedback program for GGSD, connecting directly with the listeners and receiving feedback.
- SFCG finalized the Nepali dialogues of SD TV series. The shooting for the same also began during this quarter and is expected to complete in the fourth quarter.
- SFCG selected and started the process of contracting Ad Media Private Limited (Ad Media) for the publicity and visibility campaign of SD TV series in this reporting period. The service contractor will work with SFCG in all publicity and visibility work. SFCG also signed a subgrant agreement with New World (NW) for production and broadcast of 26 episodes of *Sangor* radio drama.
- SFCG, with Southasia Institute of Advanced Studies (SIAS), conducted the second and third policy workshops. The workshops helped the researchers to find the gaps in the papers being prepared with feedback and suggestions from experts.
- SFCG conducted a capacity building training on Conflict Sensitivity for research fellows. This helped the policy paper researchers to creatively think from a conflict sensitive lens while developing the policy paper.

¹ Singha Durbar is the name of the government's administrative complex where the Office of the Prime Minister, most of the government ministries, and the parliament is housed.

2. COUNTRY CONTEXT

The earthquakes of magnitudes 7.8 on April 25 and 7.3 on May 12, 2015, caused massive destructions in Nepal and left 8,792 dead, 22,311 injured and 2.8 million in need of humanitarian assistance². The National Planning Commission (NPC) estimates that the government requires at least US\$ 5.15 billion to carry out the reconstruction works in the earthquake-affected districts³.

Project activities of Singha Durbar were also disrupted during the time of natural calamity. The pre-production process of Singha Durbar TV series was disrupted after the already procured locations for shooting purpose was damaged. Similarly, workshops and think tank events of the policy activity stream had to be postponed. Also hampered was the broadcast of GGSD radio drama series – 4 episodes of the drama could not be broadcast immediately after the earthquake.

With the destruction came an opportunity to rebuild the nation and the relations among the people who inhabit the country. The aftermath of the earthquake reiterated the value that trust and collaboration could bring to the development, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and resilience of the country. It brought to fore the enormous opportunity to address the striking dividing lines, which has been a key driver of conflict in Nepal. On the political level, NC and UML on June 21, 2015 reached an agreement to carry out a post-earthquake reconstruction works through an ordinance, which was passed by the President, also to lay an outline for the donors at the “International Conference on Nepal Reconstruction” held on 25 June⁴. The donor countries pledged an overwhelming \$4.4 billion in financial assistance in various forms.⁵ For reconstruction and the aid to flow without bureaucratic hassles, the government has committed to establish Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Commission to be chaired by the Prime Minister.

Following the earthquake, a 16-point agreement was signed on June 8, 2015 between Nepali Congress, Communist Party of Nepal – United Marxist Leninist (CPN-UML), United Community Party of Nepal – Maoist (UCPN-M), and Madhesi People's Rights Forum-Democratic (MPRF-D). The four major parties signed the deal to end the deadlock and move ahead with the constitution drafting process of the country. The agreement stated that Nepal would have eight federal provinces with the provision that the provincial assemblies would agree on the name of the provinces and that the State Restructuring Commission would fix the geographical boundaries of the federal provinces. However, the groundbreaking agreement received a stay order from the Supreme Court, when it was challenged that it was against Articles 12, 13, 21, 70, and 138 of the Interim Constitution of Nepal and provisions of Constituent Assembly rules.

A poll⁶ conducted after the signing of the 16-point deal, out of 103 voters, 46.57% said they were happy with the signing of the deal, 42.72% said they were not happy while 9.71% said they were

² <http://reliefweb.int/report/nepal/unicef-nepal-humanitarian-situation-report-15-17-june-2015>

³ <http://in.reuters.com/article/2015/06/25/quake-nepal-india-idINKBN0P50CJ20150625>

^{4, 5} <http://www.nepalitimes.com/blogs/thebrief/2015/06/21/reconstruction-ordinance/>

⁶ Nepali Times (2015, June 19-25). Weekly Internet Poll. p. 2.

⁷ <http://www.nytimes.com/2015/05/04/world/asia/nepals-bureaucracy-is-blamed-as-quake-relief-supplies-pile-up.html>

not sure. The mixed reaction came amidst heavy criticism for its weak decision-making and governance tailing the slow distribution of relief materials⁷.

Nevertheless, the importance of understanding the government's process was felt with the disaster and its aftermath. For the citizens again, it was tough to imagine, much less expect their leaders to work together to solve the severe problems facing the country. This despondency has become a pillar of Nepal's political culture, and those in power have no incentive to change or role models to follow. This project, therefore, holds importance as it introduces leadership role models into popular culture. Through its multi-level activities, SFCG is seeking to show what good leadership and good governance encompasses. It is also striving to increase the understanding of the people on how their government works at local and national levels, thereby increasing their abilities and interest in civic engagement.

This initiative is also relevant because it engages the beneficiaries and key stakeholders in dialogues. Especially during this phase, there is a need to ensure that the public in the affected parts of the country feel both engaged in the rebuilding process and informed as to what the government and humanitarian groups are doing. Through the media and outreach, the project is well positioned to engage key actors in much-needed dialogue about the on going working of the government including the relief and reconstruction efforts.

Realizing our responsibility as an INGO contributing to the country's peace and stability, SFCG and partner Antenna Foundation Nepal (AFN), utilized their expertise in designing media contents and produced various public service announcements (PSA) that spoke about the measures to be taken to be safe during the post-earthquake phase. These PSAs were endorsed by the Ministry of Health and Population and were widely disseminated via local FM radio stations catering to the most affected districts. In addition, through its radio drama series, GGSD, SFCG incorporated information on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM).

2. SPECIFIC PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

The section below describes progress achieved, under each of the three specific objectives and six activity streams, during the third quarter of the second fiscal year.

Specific Objective 1: To increase public knowledge of government functions at the local and national levels and foster constructive citizen-government engagement

Radio Drama series GGSD and Sangor, under activity stream 2 correspond to the first specific objective. SFCG with partner AFN produced nine episodes of GGSD during this reporting period. Similarly, SFCG with local implementing partner NW, produced two episodes of Sangor. Consultations for drama development, production, and broadcast of the radio drama series and story clinic and writings were also conducted during this reporting period. The case studies presented later in the report highlights the success of both the drama series. Furthermore, the drama team members, personally, have been able to grasp new ideas and system of governance and leadership during the process of consultation.

Specific Objective 2: To promote positive role models for leadership and governance through popular culture

Under this objective, SFCG worked with production partner Mila Productions Pvt. Ltd. (Mila) to undertake a host of activities in preparation and for the production of SD TV drama series. The partners concluded the process of script writing and translation of dialogue into Nepali. The pre-production phase of the TV series, including preparation for the shooting, also concluded in this phase. Mila also organised an actors' workshop to prepare the artists for the shooting of the TV series. The primary shooting of the series started during mid-June and is expected to be completed by the end of July 2015.

Specific Objective 3: To foster dialogues at multiple levels to create a shared national vision for leadership and governance

Under this objective, SFCG with its policy partner, SIAS organized follow-up policy workshops with the eight research fellows recruited for the eight different themes on which policy papers are being produced. The research fellows were hired during the previous quarter. These workshops gave the research fellows an opportunity to present their ideas before finalizing their respective policy papers. It also acted as a platform to foster dialogues amongst the participants. The Think Tank events that are scheduled to start in the fourth quarter aim at fostering dialogues at multiple levels to create a shared national vision for leadership and governance.

Table 1: Progress made on activities and outputs

THIRD QUARTER of United States Government (USG) Financial Year (April – June 2015)	
Activities Planned	Activities Implemented
Partnership	
Contract with production and publicity partner.	<p>SFCG signed a contract with Mila for the production of SD television series during the third quarter of the second year of the project. Similarly, SFCG signed a contract with Ad Media for the promotion and publicity of SD television series.</p> <p>SFCG also signed a contract with NW for the production and broadcast of 26 episodes of Sangor Maithili language radio drama.</p>
Activity Stream #1 - Curriculum Development	
Curriculum Development	SFCG developed the curriculum documents for all of the project's media products in the first year of the project.
Activity Stream #2 and #2.1 - Radio drama series GGSD and Sangor	
Consultation, Production and Broadcast of GGSD and Sangor	SFCG and AFN co-produced nine episodes of GGSD (episode no. 27 to 35) during this reporting period. Similarly, with NW co-produced two episodes (episode no. 217 and 218) of Sangor radio drama following the signing of the contract with USAID on June 15 2015. During the production process, consultation meetings were held with experts and advisors on various thematic areas, to make the drama series realistic and to better connect to its listeners.
Activity Stream #3 – SD Television Series	
Dialogue finalized in Nepali of SD	SFCG finalized the Nepali dialogues in the script of SD television drama series. The script writing process, expected to be completed by February 2015, took longer as the SD drama team wanted to ensure accuracy and depth in the stories. SFCG also sought feedback from USAID and key government stakeholders and incorporated in the writing process.
Pre-Production	SFCG and Mila completed scouting for locations for the shoot and finalized the list of actors during the third quarter. The pre-production also included other activities in preparation for the shoot including preparing props and wardrobe for the shoot.

Actors Workshop	SFCG and production partner, Mila Productions, organized actors workshop of SD during May 2015. The actors appreciated the workshop. It was also helpful to familiarize the actors with their respective characters.
Shooting	SFCG and Mila Productions Pvt. Ltd. started the shooting of SD on June 10, 2015. The shooting is scheduled to continue until end of July 2015.
Post Production	Mila started the editing of SD as soon as the shooting began on June 10, 2015. The process will include editing, dubbing and colour correction. The post-production phase will continue until mid-September 2015.
Activity Stream #4 – Promotional Activities including Social Media	
Promotion of radio dramas GGSD	SFCG along with AFN for GGSD continued with the following promotional activities for the radio drama series: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Launched a new promo through 56 radio stations with the aim to increase interaction with the listeners. – Continued with "Click and Tell" photo competition.
Activity Stream #5 – Policy White Papers	
Groundwork for Policy Work	SFCG and policy partner SIAS completed the groundwork for policy work in the third quarter of the second year of the project. This followed the hiring of eight research fellows during the previous quarter.
Policy Research Workshop II and III	SFCG and SIAS organized two workshops with the eight research fellows. The objective of the workshops was to discuss the research findings and receive feedback and comments from peers and SD team.
Activity Stream #6 – Outreach	
Outreach activities: Outreach activities for radio drama GGSD will start in the next quarter of the project.	Outreach activities started in the third quarter of the second year with the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social Media Outreach - Outreach through radio - Banner placements and promotion at Open Defecation Free (ODF) program - GGSD in Women's group meeting - SFCG field visit

4. SPECIFIC PROJECT ACTIVITIES, OBJECTIVES & OUTCOMES

The overarching theme of Singha Durbar depicted through all of its objectives and activities is good governance and leadership – portraying and promoting how an inclusive government can function well in challenging times. It illustrates how various arms of the government actually tackle and address important issues, and presents a model of collaborative leadership and the ability to resolve differences without violence. The fictional government in both the TV and radio dramas tackles relevant national and local issues within a framework of good governance.

SFCG Nepal, since September 2014, has been producing GGSD with its local implementing partner AFN. Beginning this quarter, the production of Sangor also started. During this reporting period, partner FM radio station BFM 91.2 of Biratnagar also rebroadcast Sangor, free of cost adhering to request of listeners over phone and e-mails. Starting June 2015, the show started to be aired every Wednesday at 3:30 pm and at 6:30 pm.

Similarly, SFCG Nepal finalized the Nepali script of the television series SD and started its shooting from June 10 2015. The activities carried out to support the project, create better scripts to diverse audience and reach the objectives and the targeted listeners, are explained below under the three objectives of the project.

Singha Durbar project consists of six interconnected activity streams, each building on one another and contributing to all of the objectives. This section describes the various activities implemented in this reporting period (April 1 to June 30, 2015).

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1: TO INCREASE PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE OF THE WORKING OF GOVERNMENT AT THE LOCAL AND NATIONAL LEVELS AND FOSTER CONSTRUCTIVE CITIZEN-GOVERNMENT ENGAGEMENT

Table 2 – Indicator values for objective 1

Indicators for objective 1	Baseline	Target
% of people surveyed with increased understanding of at least 5 of the key governance issues covered in the radio / TV dramas	33%	60%
% of people surveyed who can clearly tell at least five important functions of the local and national governments discussed in Radio/TV Programs. (Note, this indicator changed from 3 to 5 functions)	28%	50%
% of people surveyed with increased interest in civic engagement	37%	50%
% of people surveyed who state that it is important to engage with government on the themes addressed by the project.	27%	50%

The table cites the baseline data and the target SFCG Nepal aims to achieve by the end of the project. The progress of the indicators will be reported in the next quarter of the project when

the listenership survey report will be finalized. SFCG started the listenership survey in June 2015 to assess the popularity and effectiveness of the radio dramas. Initially planned for the month of April 2015, the survey was postponed due to the earthquake and instability following the natural disaster in the country. However, feedback and anecdotes from the listeners, Chief District Officers (CDO), Local Development Officers (LDO), Superintendent of Police (SP) showed the growing popularity of the drama during the field visit of SFCG and USAID Nepal to Banke, Bardiya and Kailali.

Gurubaba FM, one of the radio stations that SFCG staff visited in Bardiya, informed that the popularity of GGSD is on the rise. Station Manager Pushpa Chaudhary requested that the show continue and not end with the 52nd episode. Valuable suggestions were also garnered from CDOs, LDOs, Police and Armed Police Force officials, and youth and women groups.

Case Study 1:

Case Study 1: Superintendent's take on GGSD

Bardiya: Govinda Ram Pariyar, 49, the charismatic Superintendent of Police (SP) is popular in the District Police Office, Bardiya for his people-to-people approach. He believes that a single person should not wield power, but collaborative leadership is the beauty of democracy. Impressed with *Gaun Gaun ma Singha Durbar*, the SP of Nepal Police is also promoting the radio series among his peers. He explains, "I am organizing a listening session with my colleagues here in Bardiya and have also been promoting the radio series by placing a hoarding board outside the police station gate."

"One day during an official travel, I was listening to the radio series and I liked it. The show is engaging, informative and very people focused." According to SP Pariyar, the radio series through its researched soulful drama is not only interesting, but also instrumental in bridging the gap between the public and the government actors. He said that GGSD has portrayed the reality and informed the public about how Nepal Police has to struggle sometimes. He narrates the story plot of the recent episode of the radio series that dealt with post-earthquake relief. "The episode on post-earthquake relief echoed the various challenges that security personnel faced and it brought to the fore a powerful message that – security personnel, the government representatives, and the public should work together in collaboration to make the relief process effective. The drama not only personifies the government and security personals work, but it has played a vital role in fostering trust and goodwill among the people," shares Pariyar with a smile.

GGSD AND SANGOR - CONSULTATIONS FOR DRAMA DEVELOPMENT

The drama production teams of GGSD and Sangor have continuously consulted relevant experts to get feedback for the storyline/plot from the beginning of the production of the dramas in the project. The team consulted with several experts to gain better insight into the issues and challenges faced by our target population. GGSD and Sangor production team, along with SFCG's radio drama coordinator, held various consultation sessions with government officials, civil society leaders, lawyers, activists, and listeners, among others. The team also researched on different themes to generate ideas and information that would help in story building.

The drama team also met the Health and the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) experts from USAID Nepal on 17 June 2015. These experts provided key information on the challenges and opportunities for delivering health services, decreasing maternal mortality rates and increasing the capacity of women health volunteers.

The purpose of this visit was to make GGSD writers understand the concept of Health and DRR. A writer of GGSD, Chandika Mainali shared, “our consultation with USAID Nepal was very fruitful. We understood the government policies and works being carried out by USAID here in Nepal regarding health and DRR. This will definitely help us create better story plots.” The learning from the session will help the writers incorporate key messages and stories around health and DRR in the drama GGSD. Consultation like this will make the scripts of the radio drama accurate and reliable.

For the table of people consulted during the reporting period, please refer to Annex 1.

GGSD AND SANGOR – STORY CLINICS AND WRITING



GGSD writer Manisha Gauchan presents to the GGSD drama team during a Story Clinic and Writing session at AFN in Lalitpur, Nepal

Following the consultation process with experts and key stakeholders on the ground, SFCG held story clinics to assist in writing a script that is contextual, relevant and tailored to the context. SFCG conducted five of these story clinics with AFN, in which the writers, directors and producers of GGSD came together to discuss and decide on the story lines for the highly anticipated upcoming episodes.

The drama team of Sangor followed the same process. SFCG and partner NW organized one story writing clinic, following the signing of the contract in June 2015. The writers of both the dramas then took the storylines developed in these meetings to write episode plot summaries, and then scripts for the episode.

The outcome of this activity has not only helped in producing in-depth episode plot summaries and scripts, but has also contributed to the capacity building of the drama team with better understanding on governance issues. GGSD writer Manisha Gauchan said, “When we are developing story plots, I got to learn about the governance system, how the policies are being implemented and the gaps that persists within the policies among other things. We are also constantly consulting with different political parties, NGOs, civil servants, civil societies, general public and more and that has helped me to understand the different systems.” The increased understanding of the writers of the radio drama has led to an informed and relevant scripting process. Listeners of GGSD report that they are more informed now about the workings of the government and their processes.



Sangor drama team during a Story Clinic and Writing session at New World in Itahari, Nepal.

PRODUCTION AND BROADCAST OF GGSD AND SANGOR

The devastation caused by the earthquake hindered the broadcasting of GGSD during the period of April 25 to May 16. SFCG utilized this time to re-write and re-record episodes 30 to 34 of the radio drama so that they would reflect and be sensitive to the challenges and issues Nepalis were facing after the earthquake. This also gave the team the opportunity to introduce a 15-year-old visually impaired character, Kiran, taking in the suggestion from listeners to include the visually impaired. A student at Laboratory School in Lalitpur, Sagar Lama used his brail during the practice session to write down his dialogues and shared that he was excited to be a part of the radio drama series. GGSD, which was initially planned to end in September, will now continue until October to broadcast the four episodes, which were postponed due to the natural disaster. By the end of June 2015, episodes 1 - 38 were produced.

Similarly, after the signing of contract with NW for Sangor on June 15 2015, two episodes (episode no. 217 and 218) of the radio drama series were broadcast. Episodes 217 to 220 will focus on agriculture and health issues. See the table below for the themes of GGSD and Sangor up to episode 220 has been completed till the end of June 2015.

Table 3 – GGSD and Sangor Thematic Areas

Episode No.	GGSD	Episode No.	Sangor
27	Education (Irresponsible teacher)	217	Agriculture (Government funded agriculture insurance)
28	Education (Book management in Schools)	218	Agriculture (Involvement of youth)
29	Education (Infrastructural issues in Schools)	219	Agriculture and health (Issues of fertilizers)
30	DRR (Accountable Distribution of relief fund)	220	Agriculture and education (Issues of youth)
31	DRR (earthquake)		
32	DRR (Responsibility of Civil Societies)		
33	DRR (Long term solution of DRR)		
34	DRR (Resettlement of earthquake survivors to secure locations)		
35	DRR (Positive role of disable people to adjust with post-earthquake situation)		
36	Climate Change (how to adjust with the changed environment caused by climate change)		
37	Climate Change (how to adjust with the changed environment caused by climate change)		

Over a short period, GGSD has been able to grasp people's attention and increase their knowledge on the working of the government. This activity has led to meet objective 1 of the project. Bed Prasad Lekhak, Chief District Officer (CDO) of Banke District, shared that he was happy that GGSD was highlighting positively the workings of the Chief District Officers (CDOs), Superintendent of Police (SP) and other district level government officials. However, he added that the CDO lacks legal provisions to initiate actions against government officials involved in wrongdoings or crimes. He further requested GGSD to highlight the issue.

Sunita Rai from Basikhora -3, Bhojpur, through Short Message Service (SMS) shared that she was informed on the post earthquake situation after listening to GGSD. Following the devastating earthquake, GGSD drama team incorporated Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in the radio drama series. Sunita Rai could connect the story to her village and the devastation, should it occur. Sandesh Khanak from Salyan, Solukhumbu also sent an SMS and said, "The teachers in my school are not regular. Like portrayed in GGSD, there should be regular monitoring." Also, SFCG and AFN produced various public service announcements (PSA) that spoke about the measures to be taken to be safe during the post-earthquake phase. These PSAs were endorsed by the Ministry of Health and Population and were widely disseminated via local FM radio stations catering to the most affected districts.

SMSs and anecdotes received through Interactive Voice Response (IVR), throughout this reporting period substantiates that GGSD has been able to connect to listeners.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2: TO PROMOTE POSITIVE ROLE MODELS FOR LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE THROUGH POPULAR CULTURE.

Table 4 – Indicator values for objective 2

Indicators for objective 2	Baseline	Target
% of public surveyed who can identify five major leadership qualities as identified in the dramas Singha Durbar and GGSD	36%	55%
# of leaders interviewed who state that they aspire to emulate qualities modeled in dramas.	3.5 out of 10	6 out of 10
% of people surveyed who report that they have discussed collaborative leadership, good governance or other themes with leaders and government officials addressed by the project.	20%	40%
% of public surveyed who believe the characters in Singha Durbar and GGSD are credible and inspiring role models.	-	33%
% of the viewers/listeners who believe that the characters in Singha Durbar/GGSD offer examples of how to develop credible leadership in social and political life.	-	33% (1 out of 3)

All activities of this project are designed to support all the objectives of the project. However, Singha Durbar TV series has been reported under Objective 2 for this reporting purpose. Please see Objective 1 for radio dramas and Objective 3 for policy stream of activities.

SFCG conducted the following activities in the reporting quarter towards Objective 2.

WRITING AND TRANSLATING SCRIPTS FOR SD TV DRAMA SERIES

In the script writing process of SD TV series, the lead writer Abinash Bikram Shah focused on finalizing the dialogues in this quarter. The lead writer and producer Yubakar Raj Rajkarnikar also worked on addressing the comments from USAID and other experts in the script. Dialogue writer Viplob Pratik translated the dialogue thus written into Nepali. The team finalized all the scripts including the dialogue in this quarter. In the process, the lead writer, the producer and the dialogue writer focused on ensuring that the script and the dialogues of the drama were written to meet the objectives of the project.

PRE PRODUCTION FOR SD TV DRAMA SERIES

The production team of SD TV series concluded the pre-production processes in the reporting quarter. The pre-production, which included location scouting, casting, preparation of props and shooting schedule, started in March and was concluded by the first week of June. In the process, the production team identified the primary locations and actors for the shoot. The team also worked on preparing the necessary props.

At the same period, the production partner Mila identified and hired necessary talents for the shoot including the cinematographer, sound and light technicians, and make up artists.

The pre-production process was hampered for about a month after the earthquake of April 25. The earthquake also damaged some of the location already identified for the shoot. The

production team identified alternative shooting locations and resumed the work. Despite the pause in the pre-production work, the primary shooting of the film started on time on June 10.

ACTORS WORKSHOP

SFCG and production partner Mila organized an actor's workshop for all the leading characters of the television drama series. The ten-day workshop, starting on May 20 2015, was held at the premises of Indigenous Film Archive and SFCG in Kathmandu.

Director Tsering Rhitar Sherpa, explaining the importance of the workshop, said, "The characters need to familiarize themselves with their character and the script. If there are words which might create a problem later, it can be changed through this process." Producer Yubakar, line producer Firoz Khadka and lead writer Abinash also participated in the workshop along with Director Tsering Rhitar Sherpa and Assistant Director Tsering Choden.



Actor Gauri Malla (middle), lead character in Singha Durbar, along with the series Director Tsering Rhitar Sherpa (left) and Actor Pramod Agrahari (right), take part in the Actors Workshop at the SFCG premises in Lazimpat, Kathmandu.

In the workshop, the actors read all the scripts multiple times to understand the story, the messages weaved into it, and the objectives behind the messages and the story. The workshop not only helped the artists to understand the story better, but also aided them to transform the script into an effective film; it also helped in making the dialogue of the film more practical. The team adjusted the dialogue of the film to suit more with the respective characters and the actors.

The workshop as an activity was crucial to the entire initiative. It not only introduced the actors to their and others' characters, but, played a seminal role in building trust and relationship among the actors. Trust building also helped the actors create a safe space for everybody to perform well.

SHOOTING AND POST PRODUCTION OF SD

Following the actors' workshop and completion of the pre-production phase, the production team on June 10, 2015, started the shooting for the 13-episode SD TV drama series. The first day of shoot was held in a hospital in Kathmandu for a number of hospital scenes from the script. The primary shooting of the film continued throughout June at various locations in Kathmandu.

The production crew is a team of about 20 people (varies by few numbers according to the need of the day's shoot) including camera, light and sound crew,



Actress Gauri Malla, in the role of the Prime Minister in Singha Durbar TV series, during a shoot at Election Commission premises in Kathmandu, Nepal.

make-up artists, dress coordinators, artists coordinators, production manager and assistants, catering team, producer, assistant directors and the director. SFCG Director of Programs and the producer for the show is involved in the shooting every day to ensure the flow of the shoot, that the dialogues are not changed in a way that would affect the messaging of the drama, to ensure the quality of the show, to ensure that the story is being told accurately and is achieving the objectives.

The preliminary work in the editing of the film, as part of the post-production, also started simultaneously with the primary shooting. However, final editing of the film will start after all the shooting is completed. The shooting is expected to end by end of July 2015.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3: TO FOSTER DIALOGUES AT MULTIPLE LEVELS TO CREATE A SHARED NATIONAL VISION FOR LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE.

Table 5 – Indicator values for objective 3

Indicators for objective 3	Baseline	Target
% of dialogue participants with increased understanding of the qualities of a collaborative and inclusive leader.	-	33%
Cross cutting indicators: Number of case studies/anecdotes documenting the most significant change that has occurred as a result of the project	-	Total 10 cases
% of people surveyed who have viewed SD and or listed to GGSD	-	26%
Average number of episodes seen/heard by each viewer surveyed	-	33% of episodes
% of public surveyed who believe women are equally as capable as men in political and economics leadership roles	66%	75%
% of public who believe it is important for people of all ethnic groups and both genders to play an active role in public decision making.	23%	40%

In this reporting period, SFCG and its policy partner SIAS, organized two workshops for all research fellows. A one-day training on Conflict Sensitivity in Collaboration with Conflict Prevention Program of United Nations Development Program (UNDP) was also organized for the fellows. The objective of the training was to help the fellows use conflict sensitive lens in preparing the policy white papers. National-level think tank consultation forums have been planned for the fourth quarter of the project.

Under objective 3, policy stream of activities of the project including the think tank events and policy white papers is reported. SFCG carried out the following activities in the reporting period towards objective 3.

POLICY RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP WORKSHOPS



Research Fellow Laxmi Raj Joshi presenting on his topic of Climate Change during the Workshop III of the policy stream at Hotel Summit in Sanepa, Lalitpur.

SFCG and SIAS organized two workshops for the policy stream of the project on April 17 and June 23, 2015. The workshops were organized with the objective of keeping the policy research on track and solicit suggestions and work further on the feedback from experts.

The workshops also held pivotal importance as the research fellows and project staff of the organizations discussed the issues portrayed in the radio drama GGSD and their relevance to good governance. The workshops also deliberated on how the issues coming from people, in GGSD, can be a part of the policy research papers.

In the first workshop, the participants (*see Annex 2 for a list of the participants*) presented their research proposals and work progress up to the date. The participants also discussed the remaining activities in the process of producing the policy papers, like Key Informants Interview (KII), field visits, and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with key stakeholders. Team leader from SIAS and representatives from SFCG provided feedback and suggestions to the researchers following the presentation. Similarly, in the second workshop, the participants presented progress on their respective topics. The updates were followed by feedback and suggestions from the team leader and representatives from USAID Nepal and SFCG. The major highlights of the presentations were policy issues, methodology, engagement and communication, major progress and limitations of the research work.

The workshops not only gave the researchers the opportunity to present their findings before finalizing their respective policy papers, but it was also a platform to foster dialogues amongst the participants which helped them bring in wider prospective to their policy papers. As the Think Tank events are scheduled to start in the fourth quarter of the second year of the project, the aim is to foster dialogues at multiple levels to create a shared national vision for leadership and governance.

MEETINGS

SFCG's Governance and Policy Advisor, Mohan Raj Sharma, also held several individual meetings with the eight research fellows to follow up on the progress of the research papers. In these one-on-one meetings, the advisor provided information on major gaps in the research papers and provided the research fellows with the needed materials and data. These meetings helped clear the confusion in the creation of an informing policy white paper, which would later contribute to the objective of the stream.

ACTIVITY STREAM 5: OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

In order to deepen the impact of the TV and radio broadcasts, SFCG carried out a host of activities to directly target upcoming politicians and civic leaders of Nepal. These activities will ensure that the shows are able to reach those people in the political sphere who are most likely to have an influence on Nepal's political culture in the long-term. Prior experience and evaluation of SFCG's television programs tell us that interactive dialogues around a drama enables audience members to translate the emotions generated by a show into concrete actions in their daily lives. To achieve the said objective, SFCG carried out the following activities during this reporting quarter.

SOCIAL MEDIA OUTREACH

SFCG has been using the GGSD Facebook (FB) page from the beginning of GGSD broadcast to promote the radio drama series and to encourage dialogue around the issues of leadership and governance in the country. The listeners of GGSD are using the platform to express their views about the show, and about issues related to governance. With increasing interaction on the FB page, the 'likes' for the page have also been growing. To date there are 6337 'likes' for the GGSD FB page.

SFCG continued with the photo contest, 'Click and Tell'. The contest started on February 13, 2015 to coincide with the World Radio Day. This contest asked FB users to submit photographs from their recent visits to the government offices; of anything they saw that impressed them or that made them think about governance and leadership. The final announcement of winners will be made on the fourth quarter of the project.

Under the Social Media Outreach, Pradeep Raj Kandel, Chief District Officer (CDO) of Panchthar, received the prize for 'Click and Tell' competition launched by SFCG on Facebook. Kandel's picture, which was posted on SD's Facebook page after submission, received over 500 likes. The picture taken was of a waiting lounge in the CDO office that CDO Kandel took the initiative to set-up for differently-abled, women, seniors and children. Satish Jung Shahi, Executive Director of AFN handed over the prize to CDO Kandel.



Executive Director of AFN, Satish Jung Shahi, handing over the prize to CDO of Panchthar, Pradeep Raj Kandel at AFN's premises in Lalitpur, Nepal.

"GGSD is a drama which also talks about the hardships of civil servants. People still have the mindset that government officers are lazy. I try and understand the people's sentiments and address the issue accordingly," shared Pradeep Raj Kandel, CDO, Panchthar.



Through social media outreach, GGSD has reached a wider population, which includes government officials. Local Development Officers and other CDO's around the country shared CDO Pradeep Raj Kandel's picture on FB, which directly promoted GGSD in the target group of the project.

During this reporting period, SFCG also launched the official Facebook Page of the Singha Durbar TV series. When news of the shooting of the TV series was published in the newspapers, in just over a week, the page garnered

over 1000 likes. By the end of June, the page had 1867 likes. SFCG will continuously update the page with exclusive content of the TV series and inform viewers of the show timings when it starts broadcasting.

OUTREACH THROUGH RADIO

SFCG and AFN, in this quarter, continued using the broadcast radio station for more than just publicity of GGSD radio drama series. Working with the radio stations, the GGSD team at the organizations are conducting a separate radio program to talk with the audiences about GGSD, and about governance and leadership issues. 30 radio stations (out of 50) carried out the program during the second quarter of the project. 15 conducted the special program in this quarter. In total, 45 out of 50 funded radio stations have produced and broadcast the 30 minute long radio program. The presenters of the programs talk to the audiences about their experience with local government offices, and their suggestion and feedback for GGSD. *(Please see Annex 3 for the list of 45 radio stations that produced and broadcast the special program in this reporting quarter.)*

Throughout the month of June 2015, GGSD's new radio promo was also broadcast in five districts: Kaski, Kailali, Banke, Morang and Dhanusha. The objective of the new promo was to encourage the listeners to text via SMS or call the local radio station to register their name as a listener of GGSD. AFN, together with their partner radio stations, will then compile a list of listeners from all walks of life and follow up with them to receive constructive feedback on the drama. This would provide useful feedback, which will be incorporated in the storyline in the future. The promos were broadcast from the following radio stations.

Table 6: List of FM Stations Airing GGSD's New Promo

S.No.	Districts	Station Name	Airing times
1	Kaski	Machhapuchhre FM	18 times a day
2	Kailali	Dinesh FM	8 Times a day
3	Banke	Krishnasar FM	15 times a day
4	Morang	Koshi FM	10 times a day
5	Dhanusha	Radio Mithila	7 times a day

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO OPEN DEFECATION FREE ZONE PROGRAM

Deputy Prime Minister Bam Dev Gautam visit Bardiya to attend a function to declare Bardiya district Open Defecation Free (ODF) zone. In that function, SFCG field staff briefed the attending local government officials and the Deputy Prime Minister about the radio series GGSD. The theme song of GGSD was also played during the high-level visit, which saw the participation of government officials, influential stakeholders, and local development actors. Similarly, GGSD banners were also been placed in several community junctions in Bardiya. This activity helped promote the radio drama series amongst the target group of the project.



Youth of Bardiya, in their traditional attire, carry banners of Gaun Gaun ma Singha Durbar and ODF Zone in Bardiya.

GGSD IN WOMEN GROUP MEETINGS

As part of the outreach plan, key messages of GGSD were discussed in a Women's Group meeting Kalika VDC in Bardiya district and Inter-Party Women's Alliance in Dhangadi in Kailali district. GGSD promotes awareness on the importance of having women in influential and decision-making positions. The group members discussed the importance of being involved in the decision making process and the vital role of radio shows like GGSD to promote women empowerment.

SFCG FIELD VISIT

SFCG project staff and representative from USAID visited Banke, Bardiya and Kailali, during the month of June 2015. During the visit, the team visited partner radio stations, Chief District Officers (CDOs), Local Development Officers (LDOs), Superintendent of Police (SPs), Women Development Officer (WDO) and other government and non-government officials. The meetings solicited suggestions and feedback from the key stakeholders and provided key information about the upcoming TV drama series, Singha Durbar. FGDs and listening sessions were also conducted with students, government authorities, youth and Inter Party Women Alliances (IPWA). During the five-day long visit to the mid and far west Nepal, merchandise such as CDs (up to episode 30) and calendars of GGSD were handed over to the government officials. The visit helped USAID and SFCG to better understand the response of the people about the radio drama series. The team also noted the feedback and suggestions to better implement the project in the next quarter.

Study 2: Quest for Equality – Radha’s story

“To be a woman is challenging, but to be a woman in a Madhesi community requires a lot of strength and courage,” opines Radha Mandal, 37, from Biratnagar. Radha’s story revolves around her rights, to lobby for decision-making positions which are considered a western manifesto, seldom accepted by the society.

A radio journalist in a popular local FM station, she often had to face the spite of the society. “I used to go out for interviews, work late at the FM station, and given the nature of my work, I travelled a lot. People looked at me with suspicion, and I could sense that they thought of me as a bad influence on the society. But these reactions did not defeat my self-esteem,” states Radha. Her determination to change the way people treated women was influenced by the protagonist of radio series ‘Sangor’ (Coming together). Popular radio dramas character Sujana and her quest for women’s equality, not only inspired Radha but also encouraged her to defy negative pressure of the society. She continues, “Sujana, the radio drama character is my hero and has made me realize the importance of having a voice. I have tailored my radio show as a platform to bring forward the issues of women and girls in the society. I have also been advocating about caste and gender equality through the radio waves.” She has also replicated the radio drama character’s efforts in real life. Like Sujana, Radha initiated free beautician and tailoring classes. A trained beautician and tailor, she has provided free training to 26 girls belonging from dalit community. “Sangor, echoes a powerful message of women empowerment and has not only helped me restore faith in myself, but has also inspired me to contribute more to the society,” she shares. Radha is assertive that her quest for equality will definitely reap results. From her radio program which talks about women’s issue, to the free vocational training classes that she conducts in a weekly basis, she is confident that it will empower women and girls to talk about issues that matters to them.

6. MONITORING & EVALUATION

ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY ASSESSMENT OF PARTNER

SFCG-Nepal’s Design, Monitoring, and Evaluation (DM&E) team conducted an evaluation of its policy partner SIAS, using the Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool (OCAT) in the first week of April 2015. SFCG conducts assessments using OCAT with its partners to enhance the capacity of the partner organizations. SFCG believes in capacity development of its partners as a strategy. It enables an environment whereby partner organizations are capacitated to handle the donor funds/projects on their own in the future. The objective of the assessment was to collect baseline information to:

- a. Inform an effective capacity development plan,
- b. Determine changes in SAIS’ capacity i.e. before (before contracting with partner) and after (at the end of contract period).

SFCG administered the tool among executive board members, the project's focal person, finance staff and other core staff to gather information relevant to the OCAT indicators. The major findings from the OCAT:

- The organization is aware of the good governance practice and has mainstreamed all the core values and principles (i.e. policy direction and oversight on a regular basis, inclusive of gender, caste/ethnicity and lines of authority and responsibilities) in their planning and implementation strategy. However, the understanding on good governance widened (through different interactions and joint collaborative activities) after contracting with SFCG to implement the policy component of Singha Durbar project.
- SFCG observed that the organization comprises of a professional team, which believes in teamwork. The team also knows how to get things done by delegating work in a participatory manner. It was observed that there are adequate human resources devoted to working on specific projects. However, the assessment highlights the need for a personal development plan.
- Even though the organization has not produced written documented financial policy/guidelines, there are not any critical comments made by the previous audits.
- The assessment reveals that most of the team members are competent in terms of policy review and analysis, conducting qualitative research, evaluating of a project independently and producing scientific articles in different issues. However, there is room for improvement in conducting quantitative surveys and research.
- Strong external relationships with government policy bodies and local NGOs were highlighted as major strength of the organization. This also could be an opportunity for SFCG Nepal to further our relationship with such organizations.

SFCG also learned that preparing guidelines through coaching and formal training is an area where SFCG can enhance their capacity.

The partner will be evaluated again using OCAT at the end of the project. This will help the DM&E team to compare results and see the changes in the partner by comparing the results with the first OCAT findings.

LISTENERSHIP SURVEY

SFCG conducted listenership surveys in the six districts (five key target districts – Morang, Dhanusha, Kaski, Banke and Kailali, and Kathmandu) with the objective of tracking the listenership rates and investigating the extent to which the radio drama empowers the target audiences for social change and transformation. The other specific objective of the survey was to investigate the effectiveness of the radio drama among the targeted listeners and to investigate the relevance of the radio dramas' content, style, language and time of broadcasting. A simple random sample was used collect data on the listenership rates in each cluster area and to explore the short-term impacts of the program. See table below for the sampling frame.

Table 7: Sampling Frame

	Districts	Population proportion	Required sample size
Cluster 1: Eastern and Central Terai	Morang	0.56	237.95 ~ 238
	Dhanusha (+20)	0.44	186.05 ~ 206
Cluster 2: Mid-west and far-western terai	Banke (+40)	0.39	164.41 ~ 204
	Kailali	0.61	259.59 ~ 260
Cluster 3: Hills	Kathmandu (+100)	0.62	238.70 ~ 339
	Kaski (+60)	0.38	146.30 ~ 204
Total			1451

The primary target groups for this survey were the people aged 15 and above, including political leaders, students, activities, media persons, government officials, security and general public.

The survey adapted the 3-R framework: Reach, Relevance, and Response framework. Reach includes the geographical coverage of the radio program and the demographics of listeners. Relevance refers to the extent to which format of the program and the issues raised in the radio drama is applicable/relevant to the local socio-political dynamics of the community. Finally, response explores the changes, which occur in society because of the show and how our target audience are adjusting their behaviours or taking or specific actions to address the conflict issues as a result of the show.

SFCG hired an independent consultancy firm FACTS Research and Analytics Pvt. Ltd (FACTS) to carry out the survey and to conduct four FGDs in different four districts of Nepal.

The survey was designed to broadly cover quantitative modules and structured questionnaires were administered. To collect accurate and quality data, SFCG used 'Computer Tablets' with offline software 'Droid Survey System' loaded with the questionnaire, for data collection. The tabs recorded each respondent's response time and date, and GPS location in each cluster, where the survey was administered.

Likewise, SFCG, through its independent consultant, conducted four FGDs to gain a deeper understanding of knowledge and experience of communities on governance and leadership. It also captured how the participants derived meaning from their surroundings, and how this influences their behaviour. Moreover, the FGDs provided an explicit rendering of the structure, order, and broad patterns found among a group of participants.

The survey, which was initially planned to be conducted in the last week of April 2015, was postponed to June 2015 due to the massive earthquake and its substantial aftershocks. SFCG Nepal will share the final report of the survey by the second week of August 2015.

Please refer to the Annex 4 for the listenership survey methodology and Annex 5 for the questionnaire of the survey.

CASE STUDY AND INTERACTIVE VOICE RESPONSE (IVR) COLLECTION

During the reporting period, SFCG DM&E coordinated with different FM stations and focal persons to collect the relevant case studies with regards to public experiences on governance and leadership. SFCG-Nepal is planning to collect 10 case studies by the end of project and four case studies are already shared so far. Likewise, SFCG DM&E collected and transcribed the message/feedback received from the different audiences.

7. COMMUNICATIONS, VISIBILITY AND PUBLICITY

Promotion and publicity activities for the radio drama series GGSD and Sangor have been continuing along with production and broadcast of the shows. In this reporting quarter from April 1 to June 30, 2015, SFCG conducted a host of activities aimed towards promoting radio drama series and towards ensuring that our donors receive adequate recognition.

BRANDING AND MARKING

USAID logo has been well placed on all event banners during the workshops, trainings, and other project activities held during the third quarter of the second year of the project. The logo appeared as per the USAID branding strategy. USAID logo also appeared on promotional calendars and CD covers, which were given to government officials during field visits of Singha Durbar project staff.

RADIO ADVERTISEMENTS

Radio advertisements for the radio dramas in the broadcasting stations continued in this quarter as well. These advertisements mention that GGSD and Sangor are produced with financial support from USAID. For GGSD, 50 broadcasting partner radio stations (i.e. those that are paid for the broadcast) have been airing the radio advertisements 15 times a week at strategic timings. For Sangor, the 10 broadcasting radio stations (only paid ones) are airing the radio advertisements 5 times per day at different strategic timings.

VISIBILITY

Banner in major events - SFCG strategically placed GGSD advertisement banners at events throughout the reporting period. The details are as follows:

1. GGSD banners were strategically placed during an event hosted by the municipality to declare Gulariya as an Open Defecation Free (ODF) district. The event saw the participation of high-level government officials, influential stakeholders and local community members.
2. GGSD banner was placed in front of the Police Station in Bardiya.
3. GGSD banner, with the help of Taptaraj Acharya, VDC Secretary of Titihariya VDC, was placed outside the VDC office.
4. Similarly, the radio series banner was also placed outside the Urharapur VDC of Banke district.
5. GGSD banners have also been placed at different corners of Nepalgunj (Pushpalal Chowk, Dhamboji Chowk, Pasang Lamu Chow, in front of Bheri Hospital, CDO office and the District Police office.

Publicity through public buses: In Pokhara and Janakpur, SFCG continued to use the local public buses to promote GGSD. GGSD banner with scheduled air times and the name of the local FM station that will broadcast the series were displayed on public buses in the two cities. This will continue throughout the next quarter as well.

MEETINGS

During the third quarter of the second year of the project, SFCG continued to work with partner AFN to conduct a visibility and publicity campaign through GGSD focal persons in the 5 project districts – Morang, Dhanusa, Kaski, Banke and Kailali. As part of the promotional campaign, focal persons and SFCG field staff met with CDOs, LDOs, Nepal Police district heads, executives at Community Forestry Users Groups, heads of educational institutions, and general public. They informed these government and social leaders in these districts about GGSD, its objectives, and broadcast details. They also distributed flyers and stickers, and promoted the toll free number that they could use to communicate about the drama. They were encouraged to register their problems and inquire about various issues through the free of charge toll free number.

COMMUNICATING WITH THE AUDIENCE

As part of GGSD publicity plan, SFCG and AFN continued its campaign to increase audience interactivity. As part of the campaign, GGSD team continued to collect messages from audiences through the IVR (Interactive Voice Response) system, which automatically records telephone calls by the listeners. Listeners were encouraged to call and record their messages and provide feedback to the show and/or suggest topics to be covered in the drama. Since last quarter, SFCG and AFN introduced a quiz contest, which continued in this reporting period. Every month, a new question along with three options is aired on GGSD and the listeners can participate through SMS and IVR. The questions are simple and related to the story and/ or theme of the drama. The motive behind the quiz was mainly to solicit participation of the listeners. SFCG and AFN chose winners through a lucky draw, who received GGSD merchandise as prizes. From April 1 to June 12 2015, GGSD received a total of 104 SMSs and 83 IVR messages.

Table 9 - Winners List

Episode No.	Name	Address
Ep. No. 33	Puja Lama	Solukhumbu – 4
Ep. No. 33	Aman Chaudharu	Chitwan – 9
Ep. No. 33	Santosh Thulung	Sankhuwasabha
Ep. No. 33	Kumar Shrestha	Sindhupalchowk Chautara
Ep. No. 33	Yam Sen	Tehrathum
Ep. No. 30	Sandesh Khanal	Solukhumbu, Salyan
Ep. No. 30	Madhu Oli	Khalanga, Rukkum
Ep. No. 30	Ashok Indgo Limbu	Limbudin – 4, Taplejung
Ep. No. 30	Rammaya Lakol	Sharada Batas – 3, Kavre

9. CHALLENGES, LESSON LEARNED AND ADAPTATION

Challenges and Lesson Learned:

- Due to the earthquake on the 25 April, the GGSD episodes which were already recorded and lined up for broadcast were sought irrelevant to be broadcast during the post-earthquake period. Both because of the contents and many of the FM radio station were damaged. To make the episodes relevant to the post-earthquake context and to disseminate earthquake related life-saving message, SFCG and AFN produced fresh five episodes in place of the earlier recorded episodes. The program were not regular for 2-3 weeks and then newly recorded episodes were put on air.
- Unavailability of actors and resources due to the disaster was a challenge in this quarter. On part of SFCG's local partner, AFN comprehended that writers need to be well aware of the situation of the actors before finalizing their role and script.
- Location scouting for Singha Durbar TV series was also a challenge. The already procured locations had to be changed due to damages to the structure.
- Transfer of CDO, LDO, Police, and other government authorities repeatedly, has been a challenge to promote GGSD in the districts. This has led SFCG to consider building relationship with second tier officials and other administration secretaries in the districts.
- Fieldwork by the Research Fellows for the creation of the white policy has been delayed due to the earthquake. Finishing the draft policy paper for discussion as per the schedule has been a challenge.

10. NEXT QUARTER

1. RADIO DRAMA: GGSD AND SANGOR

Production and Broadcast – The production and broadcast of radio drama GGSD through 56 local FM stations and Sangor through 11 local FM Stations will continue in the next quarter of the project – with 13 episodes (episode no. 36 to 48) of GGSD and 13 episodes (episode no. 219 to 231) of Sangor. The production cycle of the radio drama – including writing, recording, production, and broadcasting – will continue.

2. TELEVISION DRAMA SERIES: SINGHA DURBAR

Shooting – Shooting of the television drama series will continue until the end of July 2015.

Post Production – Post Production work of SD TV series will continue until mid September 2015.

3. POLICY WHITE PAPERS

Policy Streamline Thematic Research and Review – During the fourth quarter of the second year of the project, the following activities will continue:

- a. Desk Review of policy, research, evaluations, cases and explore choices. This activity will continue until mid July 2015.
- b. Consultation Meetings with stakeholders and meetings with agencies concerned.

- c. Conduction of field study and case studies as per need by the fellow researchers.
- d. Analyze secondary information and data analysis.
- e. Develop draft policy paper (draft discussion papers) on the eight thematic areas.
- f. Conduct thematic review by experts.

Think Tank Events – During the fourth quarter of the second year, Think Tank Events will be held, and completed, reaching a milestone in the project. Two Think Tank Events per week will be held during the months of July and August on the eight thematic areas of the Project. Views and observations from these events will be included in the draft discussion papers. The schedule for the final Think Tank events will be shared with USAID once finalized.

4. COMMUNICATION, VISIBILITY AND PUBLICITY

Visibility and Publicity Campaign – The Visibility and Publicity Campaign will continue in the fourth quarter of the project as well. SFCG will continue to place information banners of GGSD in the regional hubs of Attariya in Kailali district, and during local bazaars in the regional hubs of Dhangadi and Attariya. As part of the Visibility and Publicity Campaign, the GGSD focal persons along with SFCG field staff will also continue meeting with the CDOs, LDOs, SPs, local government, and security officers during the fourth quarter. The focal points will also promote Singha Durbar TV series during these meetings.

As part of the Singha Durbar Publicity Campaign, a music video and poster of Singha Durbar will also be produced by SFCG in the fourth quarter. Promotion through media and other outlets will also be conducted.

Hoarding Boards – SFCG will continue placing the hoarding boards of GGSD in its five working districts in the fourth quarter. Banners of Singha Durbar, when produced, will also be placed in the next three months.

Social Media Campaign – SFCG will continue ‘Click and Tell’ photo competition in the fourth quarter of the year two of the project. The process will remain the same and will be promoted via the radio show to solicit more participation. SFCG will also open a Twitter account of Singha Durbar and update timings of the TV show along with other interesting updates of the project.

SMS and IVR of GGSD and Sangor – As part of the Communication, Visibility and Publicity plan, SFCG and partner will continue with GGSD quiz contests during the show and continue soliciting answers via SMSs and IVRs. IVRs and SMSs will also be a mechanism to receive feedback from the listeners and incorporate their suggestions, should it be of relevance. Listeners’ feedback and suggestions through SMS and IVR will also continue in Sangor and prizes will be given out, based on the SMS/IVR received every 15 days.

Publicity through National Media – During the fourth quarter of the year two of the project, SFCG will continue coordination with national and local media for the coverage of activities and achievements of the project.

Outreach through Public buses: Information dissemination of GGSD through public buses will continue in Pokhara and Janakpur. Singha Durbar will also be promoted through this method in

the fourth quarter. Further additions will be made to the number of places, and USAID will be informed of the same.

5. OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

Info Sessions for VDC Chiefs and government officials in Districts – Info sessions with various VDC Chiefs and government officials will continue to take place during the third quarter as well.

Half day screening and facilitated dialogue for local, upcoming political leaders – SFCG will organize five screenings and facilitated dialogue for local, upcoming politicians in five places covering five districts (Biratnagar, Nepalgunj, Kathmandu, Dhangadi, Pokhara and Janapur).

Public Screening – Public screening of Singha Durbar TV series will start at the end of September and will continue till the end of December 2015. In total, SFCG will organize public screenings in 75 locations as proposed.

Mobilization of Media to Promote Dialogue on Governance and Leadership – SFCG will organize half-day workshop for editors and assistant editors to inform them on policy issues and also about Singha Durbar, the TV series. This will take place within the fourth quarter of the project.

Street Drama Performances – SFCG, along with local drama teams, will conduct Street Drama performances within the month of August in 9 different locations. The street dramas will focus on the issues of governance and will promote Singha Durbar, the TV series.

Visits to Education Institutes in Kathmandu – To increase visibility of the project and listenership in Kathmandu, SFCG will organize University and College visits during the fourth quarter.

FGDs – As part of the outreach plan, SFCG in partnership with AFN will conduct Focus Group Discussions.

SFCG will also work with partners in organizing other outreach activities as and when opportunities arise especially in the five project districts and in Kathmandu.

6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Listenership Survey - During the fourth quarter of the project, the DM&E team of SFCG shall finalize the listenership survey data and produce a report. The report, once finalized, will be shared with USAID Nepal and will further edit the product upon receiving of the comments.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 – LIST OF PEOPLE CONSULTED FOR GGSD IN THE REPORTING PERIOD

S.No.	Name	Profession
1	Raju Jati	Climate Change Activist
2	Rudra Bahadur Karki	Principle, Sarbajanik HSS Kerabari, Morang
3	Durga Prasad Aryal	Chairman, School Management Committee, Damkada HSS, Palpa
4	Binod Tamang	Principle, Garma HSS, Solukhumbu
5	Baldev Joshi	Local Development Officer, Nepal Government
6	Dipak Paudel	VDC Secretary, Bankatwa VDC, Banke
7	Sita Acharya	VDC Secretary, Bhirpani, Ramechhap
8	Bal Gopal Baidhya	Chairman, School Management Committee, Laboratory School, Kirtipur
9.	Krishna Bahadur Raut	Chief District Officer, Kaski
10	Bimala Chaudhari	President, Free Kamlari Central Committee
11	Sunil Shah	Human Rights Activitis, Lahan
12	Uddhav Prasad Timilsina	Chief District Officer, Gorkha
13	Dilli Ram Sigdel	Local Development Officer, Bardiya
14	Bijaya Upadhyay	President, National society for Earthquake and Technology (NSET)
15	Chandra Bahadur Thapa	Inspector – Nepal Police, Sindhupalchowk
16	Pradip Raj Kanel	Chief District Officer, Panchthar
17	Urmila Thapaliya	Youth Leader
19	Dipak Paudel	Alternative Energy Promotion Centre, Kathmandu
20	Suresh Raut	Engineer, Bhimeswor Municipality Office, Dolkha
21	Suman Pradhan	NSET, Building Code Implementation Coordinator
22	Nirmal Adhikari	Kanchan Nepal, Civil society organization
23	Mani Aryal	Farmer and GGSD listener
24	Lekh Nath Niraula	Legal Advocate
25	Sharada Gurung	Legal Advocate
26	Prakash Shahi	Focal Point GGSD, Kailali
27	Madhav Adhikari	Focal Point GGSD, Banke
28	Jainab Khatun	Focal Point GGSD, Kaski
29	Toya Raj Ghimire	Focal Point GGSD, Dhanusha
30	Rohit Kumr Luintel	Focal Point GGSD, Mornag
32	Yub Raj Gautam	Agriculture Co-operatives
33	Krishna Dhital	Local Development Officer, Sankhuwasabha
34	Bidhya Prasad Ghimire	Inspector – Nepal Police, Kathmandu
35	Anil Kunwar	Lawyer, Kathmandu
36	Kamal Mishra	CIAA Centre Office, Kathmandu
37	Meghraj Kattel	Personal Assistant of Local Administration Office

List of people consulted for Sangor in the reporting period

S. No.	Name	Profession
1	Bilakshan Sah	Sunasari, Inaruwa
2	Arpan Kumar Karna	Safe Foreign employment center, Mahottari, Coordinator
3	Rakesh Chaudhary	Chair, Civil Society Network, Mahottari
4	Menaka Singh	Treasurer, Federation of Nepali Journalists
5	Nagendra Kumar Karna	Gorkha Patra Mahottari
6	Ranjan Bhandari	Appan TV, The Republica
7	Bijay Kumar Gupta	Nepal Red cross, Treasurer, Mahottari
8	Shivchandra Chaudhary	Jaleshar chamber and Commerce, member
9	Ramnaath Prasad Sah	Civil Society Jaleshwar
10	MD. Kalimuddhin Ansari	Jaleshar Municipality, Administrative officer
11	Basanta Narayan Thakur	Computer Operator, Jaleshar Municipality, Local Governance Community Development Program (LGCDP)
12	Er. Pawan Kumar Jha	Acting Head of Jaleshwar Municipality
13	Rambharosi Mahato	Earthquake Relief collection team, Siraha
14	Upendra Ghimire	Earthquake Relief collection team, Siraha
15	Sunil Kumar Sah	Earthquake Relief collection team, Siraha
16	Ghansyam Mishra	Earthquake Relief collection team, Janakpur / Artist of Sangor
17	Rajan Kumar Sahi	United Youth Network, Biratnagar
18	Hemant Sarbariya	Youth Initiative, Biratnagar
19	Nasim Ansari	Journalist, Rauthat
20	Anyusha Newpane	Biratnagar
21	Benu Prasad Sitaula	Principal, Pathibhara HS School
22	Krisna Prasad Bhattarai	Action Aid, Nepal
23	Pusp Bhattarai	NGOCC
24	Kiran Karki	Facilitator of DRR training, Sunsari
25	Bimal Paudel	Red cross, Sunasari
26	Ajib hussain	School Management Committee, President, Itahari
27	Home Natha Ghimire	Teacher, Shree Shanti Shrijana Lower School, Itahari
28	Shangita Malla Thakuri	Teacher, Itahari
29	Jamila Khatun	Parents of student, Itahari-9
30	Krishna Karki	Cycle mechanic, Janakpur 4

ANNEX 2 – PARTICIPANTS LIST

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ANNEX 3 – LIST OF 30 RADIO STATIONS THAT PRODUCED AND BROADCAST
THE SPECIAL PROGRAM FOR GGSD

1. Synergy FM, Chitwan
2. Radio Bajura, Bajura
3. Radio Baglung, Baglung
4. Radio Ramaroshan, Aacham
5. Radio Dhurbatara, Dailekh
6. Radio Makalu, Dhankuta
7. Radio Sudur Aawaj, Dadeldhura
8. Radio Tamor, Taplejung
9. Kalinchowk FM, Dolakha
10. Radio Gorkha, Gorkha
11. Radio Saeleshwari, Doti
12. Dhading FM, Dhading
13. Krishnasar FM, Banke
14. Radio Madhyapachhim, Dang
15. Radio sky, Gulmi
16. Namobuddha FM, Kavre
17. Illam FM, Illam
18. Dinesh FM, Kailali
19. Suklafanta FM, Kanchanpur
20. Koshi FM, Morang
21. Radio Tahha Sanchar, Makawanpur
22. Kanchanjanga FM, Jhapa
23. Vijaya FM, Nawalpari
24. Shreenagar FM, Palpa
25. Radio Nuwakot, Nuwakot
26. Radio Buddhaawaj, Kapilvastu
27. Naya Nepal, Darchula
28. Machhapuchhre FM, Kaski
29. Radio Marsyangdi, Lamjung
30. Radio Rudrakchha, Mahottari
31. Radio Mandavi, Pyuthan
32. Radio Sindhuligadhi, Sindhuli
33. Radio Sindhu, Sindupalchowk
34. Chomolunma FM, Bhojpur
35. Radio Solu, Solukhumbu
36. Radio Rolpa, Rolpa
37. Radio Khadbari, Sangkhwasabha
38. Radio Narayani, Parsa
39. Radio Menchhayayam, Therathum
40. Radio Lumbini, Kapilvastu
41. Radio Karnali, Jumla
42. Hajurko Radio, Ramechaap
43. Radio Sisne, Rukhum
44. Radio Bheri, Surkhet
45. Radio Damauli, Tanahu

ANNEX 4 – LISTENERSHIP SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SFCG has been using media as a tool for peacebuilding to reinforce the positive messages in regards to governance and leadership, and create new knowledge among people through use of drama as a social messaging tool. The objective of GGSD is to create possibilities for collaborative political culture in the Nepali public imagination and the program has targeted to 20 – 45 aged leaders and aspiring leader – political, government, civic, youth, women and general public.

Realizing the need for having similar Radio Soap Opera to cater to the demand of Maithili speaking population in the eastern and central Terai region, SFCG has been producing Maithili Radio Drama Sangor (Together) in collaboration with Naya Sansar (New World, a local media focused NGO) and broadcasting it through 20 FM stations covering eastern and central Terai region of Nepal. The main objective of the Radio Drama is to prevent youth engagement in violence and promote youth civic engagement by fostering cooperation amongst youth, local leaders (social, political and government), security forces and the media; and to shift public attitudes about the constructive role that youth can play in peacebuilding and development. The target audience of the radio drama is youth in the age bracket 15-39 (rural and urban).

Target audiences:

The questionnaire will be administrated to the targeted listeners as listed below:

For GGSD:

- Youth leaders/Political student leaders
- Political leaders
- Those who are actively affiliated to political parties
- Media professionals
- Civil society
- DDC/VDC
- Local Peace Committees
- Executive members (Community Forest User Group and other CBOs)
- Government Offices

For Sangor

- General Youth – Age 15-39

Sample size determination

The sample size will cover a population, directly or indirectly, involved in local decision making from Eastern, Central, Western, Mid-western and Far-western regions of Nepal. The survey will use stratified random sampling in order to achieve a geographically dispersed sample. The first stratum will be comprised of the country's five development regions to ensure nationally representative sample. The second stratum will be district based coverage of FM stations. The sampling ensures the representation of the

demographics of the population with special focus on different social identities based on geographical location (Pahadi/Madhesi), different socio- cultural identities (Tharu, Pahadi, Madhesi, Muslim), and minority groups (Dalit and disadvantaged groups). The selection of the sample VDCs and households will be done by adopting random sampling technique.

A total of 1267 from 12 VDCs (1152 +115, an adjusted Sample size is calculated by adding 10% to the sample size to cater for non-responses) will be considered for the survey.

Research Hypothesis

The following hypothesizes will be designed in the study to effectively reach meaningful conclusion:

1. Listeners prefer Radio Drama
2. Listeners experience greater degree of social interaction, transformation and understanding of peacebuilding process.
3. The listeners tend to show a greater degree of positive attitude than non-listeners.

ANNEX 5 – LISTENERSHIP SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Respondent qualifying question		
1.1	Do you listen to the radio?	1. Yes. 2. No (end of interview)
1.2	Are you involved or affiliated in any of these? As much as possible try to find the respondent's affiliation and involvement through informal introduction. Tick any of the following on the basis of roles and responsibilities	0. No (end of interview) 1. Local youth/members of the youth network 2. Political leaders/activist 3. Student leader of a sister political organization 4. Active involvement in political party 5. Journalist 6. Members of the local civil society / civil leaders 7. DDC/VDC officer 8. Local peace committee member 9. Executive Member (Community Forest Users Committee) 10. Activists (eg. Lawyers) or rights 11. Security 12. Affiliated to non-governmental organizations 13. Teacher / Professor 14. Right / group or network regarding rights 15. School management committee 16. Direct or indirect involvement in conflicting parties or issues 17 Government offices and officials
2. General description of the respondent		
2.1	Respondent's name	(only if they want to mention)
2.2	Sex	1. Male 2. Female 3. Others (third gender...)
2.3	Ethnicity	1. Brahmin 2. Chettri 3. Dalit 4. Janjati 5. Others
	<u>Hill:</u>	1. Brahmin 2. Chettri 3. Dalit 4. Tharu
	<u>Terai/ Madhes:</u>	5. Muslim 6. Janjati 7: Others: ____
2.4	Marital status	1. Unmarried 2. Married 3. Divorced 4. Widow/widower 5. Living separately 6. Living together
2.5	Main language spoken daily at home (The most spoken language)	1. Nepali 2. Maithali 3. Tharu 4. Bhojpuri 5. Newari 6. Rai 7. Magar 8. Awadhi 9. Urdu 10. Hindi 11. Others _____
2.6	Completed education	1. Masters 2. Bachelors 3. Certificate level/+2 4. SLC 5. Secondary school 6. Primary school 7. Informal education 8. Illiterate
2.7	Age	1. 15 to 29 years 2. 30 to 45 3. 45 and above
3. Questions related to listening to the radio		
3.1	Where do you listen to the radio the most? (Tick one main place)	1. Own house 2. Someone else's house 3. At work 4. Public place (like tea shop, bus, <i>chautara</i> etc.) 5. While walking on the road 6. _____
3.2	How do you listen to the radio mostly? (Mention one)	1. Radio set 2. Mobile phone 3. Online (internet)

3.3	What time do you listen to the radio?	Morning		Afternoon		Evening	
		5	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	<input type="checkbox"/>
		6	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	<input type="checkbox"/>
		7	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	8	<input type="checkbox"/>
		8	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	9	<input type="checkbox"/>
		9	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	<input type="checkbox"/>
		10	<input type="checkbox"/>			11	<input type="checkbox"/>
		11	<input type="checkbox"/>			12	<input type="checkbox"/>
		12	<input type="checkbox"/>				
3.4	Which days do you listen to the radio most? Based on the priority mention three.	Day	Priority	Day	Priority		
		1. Sunday		5. Thursday			
		2. Monday		6. Friday			
		3. Tuesday		7. Saturday			
		4. Wednesday					
1=First priority, 2= Second priority, 3= Third priority							
3.5	Which radio stations do you listen to? (Write the most listened radio station first)	1. 2. 3.					
3.6	In what language do you listen to the radio program? (There can be more than one example)	0. Can't say 1. Nepali 2. English 3. Maithali 4. Bhojpuri 5. Tharu 6. Tamang 7. Newari 8. Magar 9. Awadhi 10. _____					
3.7	Which language do you prefer to listen to the radio in? (Tick any one language)	0. Can't say 1. Nepali 2. English 3. Maithali 4. Bhojpuri 5. Tharu 6. Tamang 7. Newari 7. Magar 9. Awadhi 10. _____					
3.8	What kind of programs do you like? Based on the priority, mention three <i>(Ask without giving options)</i>		Program	Choice		Program	Choice
		1.	Discussion/ Debate program		8.	Advertisement	
		2.	Radio drama		9.	Radio documentary	
		3.	Musical program		10.	News	
		4.	Related to newspaper ⁸		11.	Comedy	
		5.	Public message		12.	Lyrical stories	
		6.			13.	Religious	
		7.	Sports		14.	Others	
		1= First choice, 2= Second choice, 3= Third choice					

4. REACH			
4.1	Have you ever heard these radio programs? (There can be more than one answer)	1. Maithali radio drama Sangor 3. Nepal Chautara 6. Sajha Sawal	2. Farakilo Dharti/ Khulla Dharti 5. Sathi sanga maan ka kura 7. Sajha Khabar

⁸News, drama, other report mixed radio programs

		8. Katha Mitho Sarangi ko 10. Gaun gaun ma Singha Durbar	9. Parilakshit	
4.2	Have you heard these radio dramas in the past three months?	1. I've heard Sangor 2. I've heard Gaun gaun ma Singha Durbar 3. I've heard both 4. I've not heard any (Go to part 7)		
4.3	In the past three monhts, how many episodes have you heard?		Sangor	Gaun gaun ma Singha Durbar
		1. Regular (Heard almost all)		
		2. Except for one or two, have heard all		
		3. Almost half (5 to 6 episodes)		
		4. Less than 3 to 4		
		5. One or two		

5 Resonance			
5.1	From the dramas broadcasted on the radio, what are the topics you remember?	Sangor	Gaun gaun ma Singha Durbar
		0. I don't remember	0. I don't remember
		1. Youth employment	1. Government office work, Responsibilities and Rights
		2. Government office work, Responsibilities and Rights	2. Political impunity
		3. Women self employment training	3. Cooperation between public and government officials in government activities.
		4. Bringing youth out of organized violence	4. Domestic and gender violence
		5. Collaboration between youth and adults	5. The rule of law
		6. Community police	6. Youth employment
		7. The rule of law	7. Topics related to security
		8. Collaboration of the youth in government activities	8. Topics related to good governance
		9. Foreign employment	9. Human trafficking
		10. Women empowerment	10. Topics related to agriculture and animal farming
		11. Participation of women in social work	11. Foreign employment
		12. Others	12. Transparency
5.2	Which is your favorite character in the radio drama Gaun gaun ma Singha Durbar and Sangor	Sangor	Gaun gaun ma Singha Durbar
		0. I don't remember	0. I don't remember
		1.	1.

5.3	Has the radio drama Gaun gaun ma Singha Durbar or Sangor included with priority the local development and good governance issues? (Ask without giving the options. Tick one based on the response)	0 Can't say 1 No, have included topics besides local development and good governance 2 Have only tried to include few topics/ not really effective 3 Although the local development and good governance topics have been included the issues that are of priority are not included 4 Have included the issues that are of priority on each stakeholder 5 Included the topics that are on priority and the positive impact has been felt at the local level																																																								
5.4	What information have you received from radio drama Gaun gaun ma Singha Durbar on Sthaniya Sarkar or Sangor (VDC,DDC, Municipality)? (Without giving the options, based on the priority tick on one or more than one)	0. I don't know/ can't say 1. About authentication 2. About recommendation 3. Plans and implementation for development 4. Implementation of social security system (Fonts) 5. Birth/marriage registration etc 6. Enforcement of law regarding domestic violence 7. Paralegal work on caste discrimination and untouchability (Identify the guilty and give punishment) 8. Support in the increase in public awareness 9. Community mobilization 10. Management of garbage 11. Others: _____																																																								
5.5	In overall, how will you evaluate the radio drama Gaun gaun ma Singha Durbar and Sangor? (Ask without giving options. Based on the response tick on one option)	0 Can't say 1 Need for a lot of improvement 2 It is ok (workable) 3 Some areas are good and some areas need improvement 4 In overall it is good 5 It is very good																																																								
6 Response/ Impact																																																										
6.1	What is your experience of Gaun gaun ma Singha Durbar and Sangor? What have you done after hearing this? (Ask without giving the options- there can be more than one answer)	0 Can't say/ i don't do anything as such 1 Brought about changes in myself after understanding about good governance and leadership 2 Gained information regarding Local government (VDC/DDC/ Municipality) 3 I have realized that as citizens we need to cooperate with the government agencies 4 Gained new information regarding the services and facilities that are provided by the government agencies 5 Have started participating directly and indirectly in the decision making process of the government agencies or the VDC/DDC/Municipality 6 Others																																																								
6.2.1	After listening to radio drama Gaun gaun ma Singha Durbar have you discussed with others regarding the need for effective leadership and good governance for development?	0. I don't want to say (Go to question 9.2) 1. Yes 2. No (Go to question 9.2)																																																								
6.2.2	If yes, who do you discuss with mostly? (Ask by giving options. evaluate their response rating it from 1 to 5)	0. Can't say <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. With friends</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Relatives</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Political parties/ local leaders</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Government workers</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Journalists</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Security agencies</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Elected public representatives</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. Rights workers</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </table>	1. With friends	0	1	2	3	4	5	2. Relatives	0	1	2	3	4	5	3. Political parties/ local leaders	0	1	2	3	4	5	4. Government workers	0	1	2	3	4	5	5. Journalists	0	1	2	3	4	5	6. Security agencies	0	1	2	3	4	5	7. Elected public representatives	0	1	2	3	4	5	8. Rights workers	0	1	2	3	4	5
1. With friends	0	1	2	3	4	5																																																				
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8. Rights workers	0	1	2	3	4	5																																																				

		9. Others: _____	0	1	2	3	4	5
			0 Not relevant, 1 No, 2 Rarely, 3 To some extent, 4 a lot, 5 effective way					

7. For listeners and non-listeners of Gaun gaun ma Singhar Durbar and Sangor radio drama.

0 Can't say 1. Fully disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neutral 4. Agree 5. Fully agree

	Statement	0	1	2	3	4	4
7.1	We can get effective development results with the cooperation between government and citizens						
7.2	I am a powerless individual, my participation with the government agencies will make no difference						
7.3	The citizens and government can do effective activities together to achieve shared goals						
7.4	It is not important for me to know what the Local government (VDC/DDC/Municipality) is doing						
7.5	Women like men can be efficient leaders.						
7.6	All genders and ethnic groups have an important role in the decision making process and it will benefit everyone if there is inclusive society (
7.7	Corruption in Nepal is a common phenomenon and this can never be changed						
7.8	No matter how complex the problem, it can be resolved with dialogue and cooperation between the two conflicting parties.						
7.9	I am aware of the work, responsibilities and rights of local government (VDC/DDC/Municipality)						
7.10	The youth of our region are representatives who can bring positive change in peace and overall development						
7.11	The youth of our region are capable of facilitating development and peace building in their community						